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TO FORESTED AREAS IN EASTERN AFRICA

III
DECAPOD CRUSTACEA

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Decapod Crustacea

By FENNER A. CHACE, JR.

The decapod Crustacea collected by Mr. A. Loveridge consist of 389 specimens belonging to 20 species, nine of which are coastal and marine species and the remainder fresh-water crabs. Two of the latter, referred to the subgenus *Geothelphusa* of the genus *Potamon*, are here described as new. As the number of known species of Potamonidae from Africa increase, their determination becomes more and more difficult, and so it was decided to draw up a list of the species which have been recorded from Africa in the hope that such a summary will save future workers a little of the time spent in locating species scattered through the literature. Although Parisi (1923, p. 334) has published a list of the species of Potamonidae of the world described since Miss Rathbun's monograph (1904-1906), it can do no harm to bring this list up to date for the African forms. The structure of the first abdominal appendage of the male is becoming increasingly important among the Brachyura as a diagnostic character, so the liberty has been taken here to figure this appendage from a few of the type specimens of African potamonids in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; the determination of the species of this group, as in most of the families of fresh-water Crustacea, is so difficult that it is only by frequent reference to the types that synonymies can be satisfactorily straightened out.

PENAEIDAE

PENAEUS INDICUS H. Milne Edwards

Penaeus indicus H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist. Nat. Crust., 2, p. 415.

Peneus indicus Alcock, 1906, Catal. Ind. Dec. Crust., pt. 3, fasc. 1, p. 12, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a.

Peneus indicus Schmitt, 1926, Biol. Res. Fish. Exp. F.I.S. "Endeavour", 5, pt. 6, p. 359.

1 ♂ 6 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11220) Kilindini, Mombasa Id., Kenya Colony.
25. vii. 39.

In all of these adult specimens in which the rostrum is intact it extends beyond the antennal scales, but in at least one case it reaches only slightly beyond.

PAGURIDAE

CLIBANARIUS LONGITARSUS (de Haan)

Pagurus longitarsus de Haan, 1849, Faun. Japon. Crust., p. 211, pl. 50, fig. 3.

Clibanarius longitarsis Alcock, 1905, Catal. Indian Dec. Crust., pt. 2, fasc. 1, p. 158.

Clibanarius longitarsus Buitendijk, 1937, Temminckia, 2, pp. 253 and 266.

1 ♂ 1 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11221) Mikindani, Tanganyika Territory. iv. 39.

POTAMONIDAE

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) HILGENDORFI (Pfeffer)

Telphusa Hilgendorfi Pfeffer, 1889, p. 32.

Telphusa suprasulcata Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 8, pl., figs. 5-5d.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Hilgendorfi Rathbun, 1905, p. 171.

Potamon (Potamonautes) suprasulcatus Rathbun, 1905, p. 172.

Potamon (Potamonautes) suprasulcatum Colosi, 1924, p. 4.

Potamonautes hilgendorfi Balss, 1929b, p. 344.

Potamon (Potamonautes) hilgendorfi Rathbun, 1933, p. 256.

Potamon (Potamonautes) hilgendorfi Rathbun, 1935, p. 26.

3 immature ♀ (M. C. Z. 11222) Mt. Magrotto, near Muhesa, Tanganyika Territory. vii. 39.

Type localities. Stream near "Nekonda" and "Hanaha" stream near "Mangaala", both in Ungúu, Tanganyika Territory.

These three specimens, all of which are young females as indicated by the narrow abdomen, have the carapace ranging in breadth from 34 mm. to 47.6 mm. Comparison of these specimens with those collected by Mr. Loveridge at Amani in the Usambara Mts. and identified as *P. hilgendorfi* by Miss Rathbun, after examination of specimens of that species from the Hamburg Museum, discloses no differences of importance; in Amani specimens of similar size there is often a broad tooth at the end of the post-frontal crest. It is remarkable how similar in appearance young specimens of *P. hilgendorfi* are to *P. dybowskii* from the Belgian Congo; in fact, if the present specimens had come from the Congo, they could easily have been identified as the latter species. Compared with an adult female of *P. dybowskii*, the carapace differs only in the rougher post-frontal crest and anterolateral margins and the coarser transverse striae on the lateral portions of the carapace as well as the more granulated side walls; how-

ever, the carpal spine in *P. dybowskii* is followed by a series of denticles rather than a distinct spine as in *P. hilgendorfi*. It is very likely, as Balss (1929b) has pointed out, that *P. mrogoroensis* is synonymous with this species but the latter species has been retained in the list below in the hope that more conclusive proof of its identity with *P. hilgendorfi* will be forthcoming.

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) DYBOWSKII Rathbun

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *Dybowskii* Rathbun, 1904, pl. 15, fig. 3; 1905, p. 177.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *ambiguus* Lenz, 1910b, p. 121. (Not *P. ambiguus* Rathbun, 1904. See Balss, 1929b, p. 345.

Potamonautes Dybowskii Balss, 1914a, p. 103.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *dybowskii* Rathbun, 1921, p. 410, text-fig. 7, pl. 24.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *dybowskii* Parisi, 1925, p. 99.

Potamonautes dybowskii Balss, 1929b, p. 345.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *dybowskii* Balss, 1936, p. 187, text-fig. 23 (map).

1 ♀ with young (M. C. Z. 11223) Goma, north end of Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. 13-14. ii. 39.

Type locality. Bangui, French Equatorial Africa.

This specimen has a carapace breadth of 58.8 mm. The carapace appears rather worn so that all of the usually sharp angles have become blunt; the post-frontal crest consequently appears lower than is generally the case in this species and the teeth at the ends of that crest are indicated only by a concavity just inside the lateral margins. The specimen has been compared with a smaller female collected by Dr. J. C. Bequaert at the village of Malela (Chief of Kasende), 5° 40' S., 23° 45' E., Belgian Congo, and identified by Miss Rathbun. Despite the worn appearance of the Kivu specimen, there is little doubt that both individuals belong to the same species.

I find it impossible to agree with Dr. Balss (1936) that *P. stanleyensis* is a synonym of this species. There are at my disposal four paratypes of the latter species from Stanleyville, Belgian Congo. Aside from its smaller size (mature specimens compared), *P. stanleyensis* differs from *P. dybowskii* in having the carapace more convex antero-posteriorly, a much less prominent furrow dividing the branchial region, a distinct though smaller spine rather than a row of denticles following the carpal spine, the propodite of the last ambulatory leg more slender and very differently formed first abdominal appendages of the male as shown by Miss Rathbun (1921, text-figs. 7d and 9h).

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) LIRRANGENSIS Rathbun

Text-figure 1

Potamon (Potamonautes) lirrangensis Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 8; 1905, p. 169
Potamonautes lirrangensis Balss, 1914b, p. 404.

Potamon (Potamonautes) lirrangensis Rathbun, 1921, p. 413, text-fig. 8, pls. 25 and 26, fig. 3.

Potamonautes lirrangensis Balss, 1929b, p. 347.

Potamon (Potamonautes) lirrangensis Balss, 1936, p. 188, text-fig. 24 (map).

1 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11224) Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ii. 39.

Type locality. Lirranga, at the junction of the Congo and Ubangi. Rivers, Belgian Congo.

This single specimen agrees more closely with the figure of the type from Lirranga than with specimens identified by Miss Rathbun from Stanleyville with which it was directly compared. The front in the

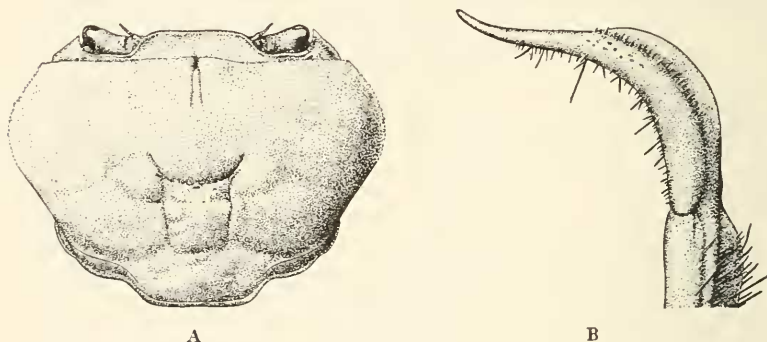


Fig. 1. *Potamon (Potamonautes) lirrangensis*; A, dorsal view of carapace of male from Idjwi Island, $\times 0.9$; B, posterior view of end of first right abdominal appendage of the same specimen, $\times 9$.

Idjwi specimen, and apparently also in the type, is nearly transverse anteriorly whereas in the Stanleyville specimens the front is markedly bilobate in both dorsal and frontal view. Rathbun (1921), in discussing the Stanleyville specimens, fails to mention this character except to say, "margin of frontal lobes rather regularly arched", but it is obvious from her figures that these specimens have the frontal margin deeply concave in the median portion. In all other particulars, including the form of the first abdominal appendage of the male, the present specimen agrees with the Stanleyville specimens; apparently the latter

represent but a local variety of the species. Balss (1929b and 1936) has recorded *P. lirrangensis* from Lake Kivu, but he fails to mention the form of the front in either paper.

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) USAMBARAE Rathbun

Text-figure 2

Potamon (*Potamonautcs*) *usambarae* Rathbun, 1933, p. 257, pl. 6.

4 ♂ 2 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11225) Mt. Magrotto, near Muhesa, Tanganyika Territory. vii. 39.

Type localities. Amani and Kizerui, both in the Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

These specimens agree very well with the male described and figured by Miss Rathbun from Amani. The male and ovigerous female from Kizerui, although probably the same species, have the

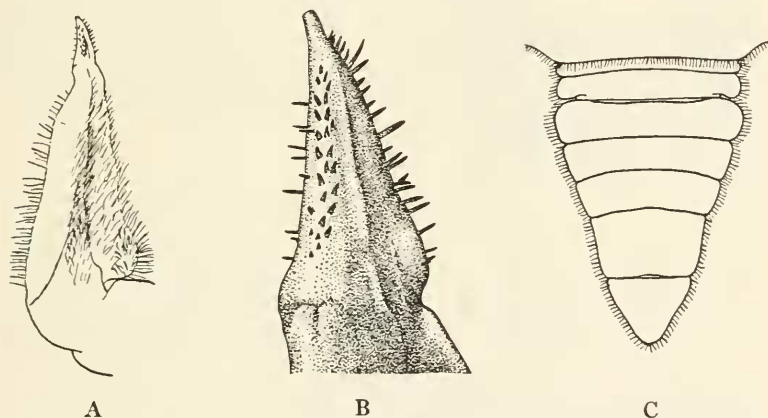


Fig. 2. *Potamon* ((*Potamonautcs*) *usambarae*; A, posterior view of first right abdominal appendage of male cotype (carapace breadth 22.6 mm.) from Amani, $\times 7.3$; B, posterior view of tip of same appendage, $\times 36.5$; C, abdomen of same specimen, $\times 2.9$.

carapace much less convex antero-posteriorly; this is particularly true of the female. This is probably not the species called *T. hilgendorfi* by Hilgendorf (1898) to which Miss Rathbun (1904) has already given the name *P. ambiguus* and which Balss (1929b) refers to *P. johnstoni*. *P. usambarae* is a much smaller species than *P. johnstoni* and an examination of the first abdominal appendages of the male discloses that, in this respect at least, it is not even closely related to the latter species (cf. Balss, 1936, text-fig. 17).

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) OBESUS (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa obesa A. Milne Edwards, 1868, p. 86, pl. 20, figs. 1-4.

Potamon (Potamonautes) obesus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 15, figs. 8 and 9; 1905, p. 180, text-fig. 45.

Potamon (Potamonautes) obesus Sendler, 1912, p. 199.

Potamon (Potamonautes) obesus Bouvier, 1921, p. 49.

Potamonautes obesus Balss, 1929b, p. 348.

Potamonautes obesus Barnard, 1935, p. 484.

1 ♂ 1 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11226) Siga Caves, near Tanga, Tanganyika Territory. vi. 39.

Type locality. Zanzibar.

POTAMON (POTAMONAUTES) ALOYSII-SABAUDIAE Nobili

Text-figure 3

Potamon (Potamonautes) Aloysii Sabaudiae Nobili, 1906b, p. 1. (Corrected to *Aloysii-Sabaudiae* under "errata").

Potamon (Potamonautes) Aloysii Sabaudiae Nobili, 1909, p. 357.

Potamon (Potamonautes) johnstoni Calman, 1909, p. 51, text-figs. 9, 10 and 12 (not text-fig. 11).

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Colosi, 1920, p. 32.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Colosi, 1924, p. 21, text-fig. 15.

3 ♂ 9 ♀ (1 ovigerous) (M. C. Z. 11227) Kibale Forest, Uganda. xii. 38.

14 ♂ 28 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11228) Bundibugyo, Bwamba Forest, north-western part of Mt. Ruwenzori, Uganda. 20. xii. 38.

16 ♂ 17 ♀ (2 ovigerous) 40 young (M. C. Z. 11229) Mihunga, Mt. Ruwenzori, Uganda. i. 39.

Type localities. Colosi (1920) gives Ibanda and "Bijunga (3505 m.)", Mt. Ruwenzori, as the localities of Nobili's types.

In spite of Calman's conviction that this species is identical with *P. johnstoni* from Mt. Kilimanjaro, it seems to me best at present to recognize both species. When more material is available from other localities, intermediate forms may be discovered which will prove without doubt that *P. aloysii-sabaudiae* is but a local race of *P. johnstoni*; in the meantime little is lost by considering the species as distinct. Calman has shown that in *P. johnstoni* the post-frontal crest is sharp even in males larger than any known Ruwenzori specimens, whereas in *P. aloysii-sabaudiae* it is broadly rounded in adult males. In females the crest is somewhat sharper than in males, particularly toward the lateral margins, but it becomes sharp for its

entire length, as in Kilimanjaro specimens, only in very immature individuals; this tendency for the post-frontal crest to become much sharper in young specimens is noticed in practically all species of the genus, even the most extreme forms of the subgenus *Geothelphusa* in which the crest is nearly absent in adults. Of even greater importance is the difference between the first abdominal appendages of the adult male. This difference can best be realized by comparing the accompanying figures with similar figures of a Kilimanjaro specimen of *P. johnstoni* in Balss (1936, text-fig. 17). In *P. aloysii-sabaudiae* the tip

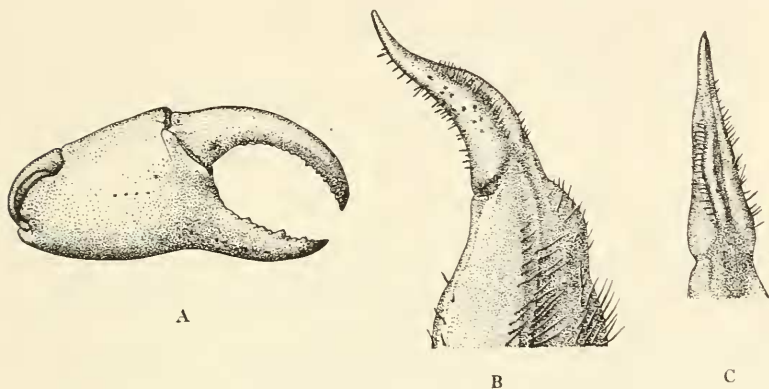


Fig. 3. *Potamon (Potamonantes) aloysii-sabaudiae*; A, larger chela of male (carapace breadth 50 mm.) from Bundibugyo, x 1.1; B, posterior view of end of first right abdominal appendage of a male (carapace breadth 50.8 mm.) from Mihunga, x 15; C, antero-median view of end of same appendage, x 15.

curves outward much more strongly than in *P. johnstoni* and, as far as curvature is concerned, it is intermediate between *P. johnstoni* and *P. orbitospinus* as figured by Balss (1936, text-fig. 18). In addition, the tip of the appendage in dorsal, or antero-median, view differs considerably from the same surface of *P. johnstoni*. The specimens from the three localities listed above agree almost perfectly with the figure of the Ruwenzori specimen in Calman (text-fig. 9), but it is very difficult to believe that they also agree with the cotype of *P. johnstoni* (text-fig. 11). The present specimens, with due regard for characters which obviously change with increase in size, are similar to one another, except that the three largest males from Bundibugyo have the fingers of the larger chela widely gaping as in the accompanying figure; the others agree with Calman's figure of the chela (text-fig. 9).

POTAMON (GEOTHELPHUSA) BERARDI (Audouin)?

Potamons or *crabes fluviatiles* Savigny, 1817, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Thelphusa Berardi Audouin, 1826, p. 82.

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Berardi* Rathbun, 1904, pl. 18, figs. 3 and 10; 1905, p. 203.

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Berardi* Lenz, 1910b, p. 124. (According to Balss, 1929b, these specimens are *P. emini*).

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Berardi* de Man, 1914, p. 126, pl. 2, figs. 3-3a.

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Berardi* Colosi, 1919, p. 50.

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Berardi* Colosi, 1920, p. 34.

Geothelphusa berardi Balss, 1929b, p. 350.

Potamon berardi Flower, 1931, p. 732.

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *berardi* Rathbun, 1935, p. 25.

1 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11230) Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ii. 39.

Type locality. Egypt.

This specimen is distinguished from the two other species of the subgenus *Geothelphusa* taken at Idjwi Island, *P. (G.) idjwiensis* and *P. (G.) emini*, by the much less vaulted carapace. As the carapace is only 17.8 mm. broad and the individual is obviously nearly or quite mature, as indicated by the broadened abdomen, it apparently belongs to one of the smaller species of the genus; whether or not it should be assigned to *P. (G.) berardi* is open to argument, however. Although the form and areolation of the carapace is very like that of *P. (G.) berardi*, there are a few points of difference which should be mentioned. The carapace is like that figured by de Man (1914) from an Egyptian specimen, even to the dimple on either protogastric region, but the front is more strongly deflexed in the Idjwi specimen so that the margin is hidden from dorsal view. A comparison with Egyptian and Mount Elgon specimens available in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy discloses the following differences in addition to the more deflexed front; the Idjwi specimen has the surface of the carapace much less grossly punctate and consequently it appears more glossy; the post-frontal crest is slightly more removed from the dorsal margin of the orbit than in the typical *P. (G.) berardi*; in frontal view, the orbits are more strongly convex below the outer angle and so appear to extend a little beyond this angle in the present specimen; finally, the ischium of the third maxillipeds of this specimen has a stronger longitudinal groove than in any of the specimens of *P. (G.) berardi* examined. In all other particulars the Idjwi speci-

men agrees with that species. Apparently the most closely related Congo species is *P. (G.) congoënsis*, but our specimen belongs to a somewhat smaller species and the post-frontal crest curves slightly forward at the outer ends rather than running obliquely backwards in nearly a straight line. It is likely that this female will prove to belong to a varietal form of *P. (G.) berardi*, but relationships may be so masked in female specimens that more material, including males, must be collected before its true position can be ascertained.

POTAMON (GEOTHELPHUSA) EMINI (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa emini Hilgendorf, 1892, p. 11.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Emini Rathbun, 1904, pl. 18, fig. 9; 1905, p. 209.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) emini Rathbun, 1909, p. 102.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Emini Lenz, 1910b, p. 125.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Emini Bouvier, 1921, p. 50, text-fig. 4.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Emini Rathbun, 1922, p. 35.

Potamonautes emini Balss, 1929b, p. 345.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) emini (var. Bouvier) Rathbun, 1933, p. 258, pl. 4, figs. 1 and 2, pl. 5.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) emini Balss, 1936, p. 193, text-fig. 28 (map).

1 ♂ 1 ♀ (M.C.Z. 11231) Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.
ii. 39.

Type locality. Near Bukoba, northwestern Tanganyika Territory.

These specimens have been compared with those collected by Mr. Loveridge in the Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, and identified by Miss Rathbun (1933) as a variety of this species. The present specimens are very similar to that lot, differing only as follows: the outer orbital angles are more obtuse, less rectangular; the notch between the outer orbital angle and the end of the post-frontal crest is less deep, not V-shaped; the sharp portion at the outer end of the post-frontal crest runs back obliquely in an almost straight line rather than being concave forward; the diagonal grooves on the male sternum are similar but slightly stronger; and the fifth segment of the male abdomen has the sides slightly concave rather than slightly convex. The male has the carapace 17.4 mm. broad, the female 17.3 mm. broad.

POTAMON (GEOTHELPHUSA) MUTANDENSIS, spec. nov.

Text-figures 4 and 5

Type ♂ (M. C. Z. 11232) Mushongero, Lake Mutanda, southwestern Uganda. 1. ii. 39.

14 ♂ 3 ♀ (1 ovigerous) (M. C. Z. 11232), same data.

Carapace relatively narrow, nearly three-fourths as long as broad, moderately convex in both directions and with the regions fairly well delimited. Surface with a few scattered punctae but more or less smooth and polished to the naked eye. Post-frontal crests discernible, but rounded off so that they are more or less indistinct in the

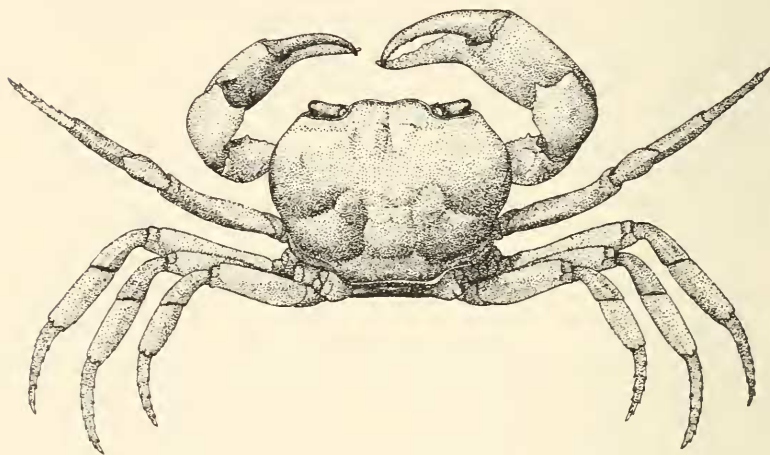


Fig. 4. *Potamon (Geothelphusa) mutandensis*; male holotype, $\times 1.3$.

adult except for the protogastric prominences; the crests are more prominent with a tendency to become sharp-edged in females and young. Anterior mesogastric region roof-shaped and marked off by a very faint line which may extend nearly to the frontal margin, but is usually almost invisible. A rather deep, H-shaped depression delimits the posterior gastric and cardiac regions from the branchial region, and there is a broad depression separating the branchial region into two parts; this last depression usually, but not always, curves down onto the side wall sufficiently to make the postero-lateral margin slightly concave. Front typically strongly bilobed in dorsal view and turned

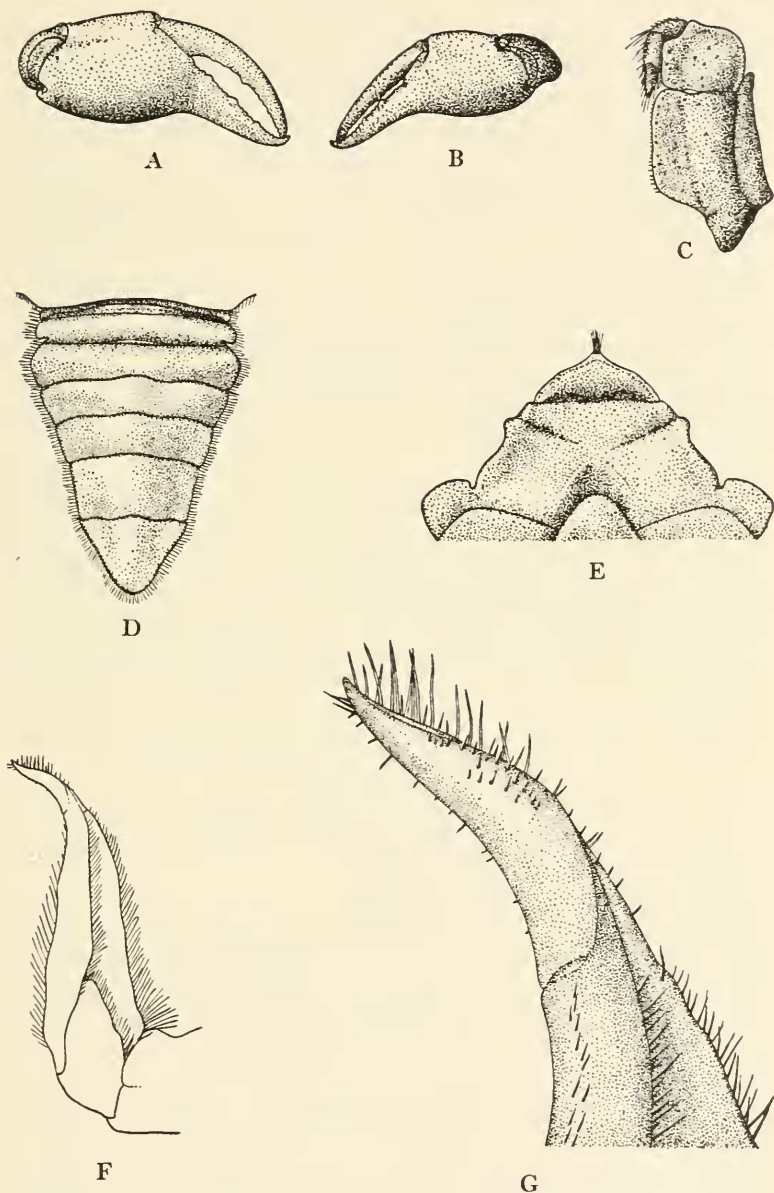


Fig. 5. *Potamon* (*Geothelphusa*) *mutandensis*; A, right chela of holotype, x 1.5; B, left chela of holotype, x 1.5; C, outer maxilliped of holotype, x 3.8; D, abdomen of holotype, x 3; E, anterior portion of sternum of holotype, x 3; F, posterior view of first right abdominal appendage of male paratype, x 7.5; G, posterior view of tip of same appendage, x 30.

down so that the frontal margin is just visible; in a few of the specimens, however, the frontal outline is nearly straight, and the downward curvature is subject to some variation. Viewed from in front, the frontal margin is either slightly convex or strongly bilobed. Upper margin of orbit slightly sinuous and nearly transverse, but tending to run obliquely outward and forward; outer angle obtuse and not prominent; no sinus below outer angle. Antero-lateral line of carapace slightly raised only near the orbital angle in adults, but more prominent for its entire length in the very young; it is slightly constricted at the juncture with the post-frontal crest. In the adult the carapace extends but little, if at all, laterally beyond the antero-lateral line at the widest point of the carapace.

Mandibular palp two-jointed, with the terminal joint simple. There is a faint oblique groove on the ischium of the third maxillipeds; outer margin of merus broadly rounded; exognath with a well-developed, plumose palp.

Chelipeds unequal, usually strikingly so in adult males in which the larger chela has the fingers widely gaping and crossing each other to such a degree in certain cases that they have a deformed appearance; the smaller chela is slender with very long fingers; in the females, and occasionally in males, the chelae are sub-equal. Both chelipeds have the merus ornamented on the anterior border with a row of tubercles, the most distal of which is enlarged and placed on a slightly lower level than the rest; on the proximal portion of the dorsal surface there may be a few scattered tubercles. Carpus with a short, stout inner spine followed by two or three tubercles.

Anterior of the sternal grooves complete and well marked; posterior groove distinct in its lateral portions, interrupted centrally. The margin of the sternum at the point of insertion of the chelipeds is slightly, but not abnormally, raised.

Sixth somite of male abdomen fully twice as broad at base as long and with very slightly sinuous margins. Terminal somite distinctly longer than the preceding, its base extending laterally slightly beyond the distal margins of the sixth and its margins very slightly concave. Extremities of first abdominal appendages of male turned strongly outward.

Measurements. Male holotype, length of carapace 19.0 mm., breadth 25.6 mm.; ovigerous female, length of carapace 15.0 mm., breadth 20.9 mm.

There is so much variation in this species as regards the areolation of the carapace, the form of the front and the degree of dissimilarity

between the chelae that it is not only difficult to determine the relationship between it and other species, but it is even possible that the species has been previously described from one of its forms. The species to which it might be most closely related include *P. neumanni*, *P. lactabilis*, *P. amalerensis*, *P. berardi*, *P. emini*, *P. congoënsis*, *P. perparrus*, *P. granviki* and *P. odhneri*. It is a smaller species than *P. neumanni* and the sixth abdominal somite in the male is not more than half as long as broad at the base as in that species. This latter character, the length of the penultimate abdominal somite, serves to distinguish *P. mutandensis* from *P. lactabilis*, *P. amalerensis* and *P. congoënsis*. The narrower carapace, blunter post-frontal crest and different form of the major chela of the male further distinguish this species from *P. amalerensis*. The carapace is less noticeably punctate and more strongly areolated and the form of the smaller chela and the first abdominal appendages of the male are different from those of *P. berardi*. It is a somewhat larger species than *P. emini* and the carapace is less swollen and more sharply areolated. The post-frontal crest is blunter than in *P. congoënsis* and the chelae are different. The transverse branchial furrow is more pronounced than in *P. perparrus* and the post-frontal crest is less distinct laterally. The first abdominal appendages of the male are different from those of *P. granviki* and, finally, the post-frontal crest is less distinct than that of *P. odhneri*.

POTAMON (GEOTHELPHUSA) IDJWIENSIS, spec. nov.

Text-figures 6 and 7

Type ♂ (M. C. Z. 11234) Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.
ii. 39.

89 ♂ 106 ♀ (11 ovigerous, 1 with young) (M. C. Z. 11235), same data.

Carapace very convex antero-posteriorly and very broad, being about two-thirds as long as broad in the adult. Branchial regions swollen. Surface grossly punctate. Post-frontal crests nearly obsolete, being represented by faint swellings denoting the epigastric lobes and obscure depressions behind the orbits which delimit very faint convexities in back of them. Depression behind gastric region well marked and cardiac region outlined. No cervical groove except for an almost invisible row of elongate pits. There are four irregular pits on either side of the widest portion of the mesogastric region and an indistinct pit behind each orbit in line with the extremity of the cornea. Median frontal groove well marked; anterior meso-

gastric region very narrow and obscurely delimited. Edge of front hidden from dorsal view, sinuous with a slight notch in the midline. Upper margin of orbit nearly transverse in dorsal view; outer angle obtuse and not prominent; there is no outer sinus; orbital margin raised and nearly smooth for its entire extent. Anterolateral line of carapace raised and crenulate in the young, scarcely distinguishable in the adult; it forms an obtuse angle at the end of the indistinct post-frontal crest. Postero-lateral border short and very faintly concave. The side wall of the carapace is so swollen that it extends laterally far beyond the antero-lateral line in the adult.

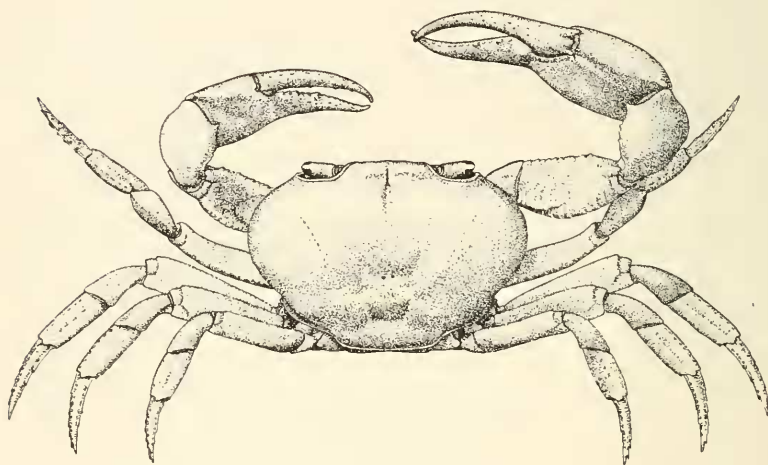


Fig. 6. *Potamon (Geothelphusa) idjwiensis*; male holotype, x 1.

Mandibular palp two-jointed with the terminal joint simple. There is a groove on the ischium of the outer maxilliped, nearer the inner than the outer margin; outer margin of merus angulate and forming a similar obtuse angle with the anterior margin; exognath with a long, plumose palp.

Chelipeds unequal; anterior margin of merus decorated with a row of small tubercles, one of which near the anterior end is more prominent; carpus with a well developed spine followed by a low denticulate ridge. Larger chela broadly gaping in the larger males.

Transverse groove on sternum between the bases of the outer maxillipeds very deep except near the margin where it becomes

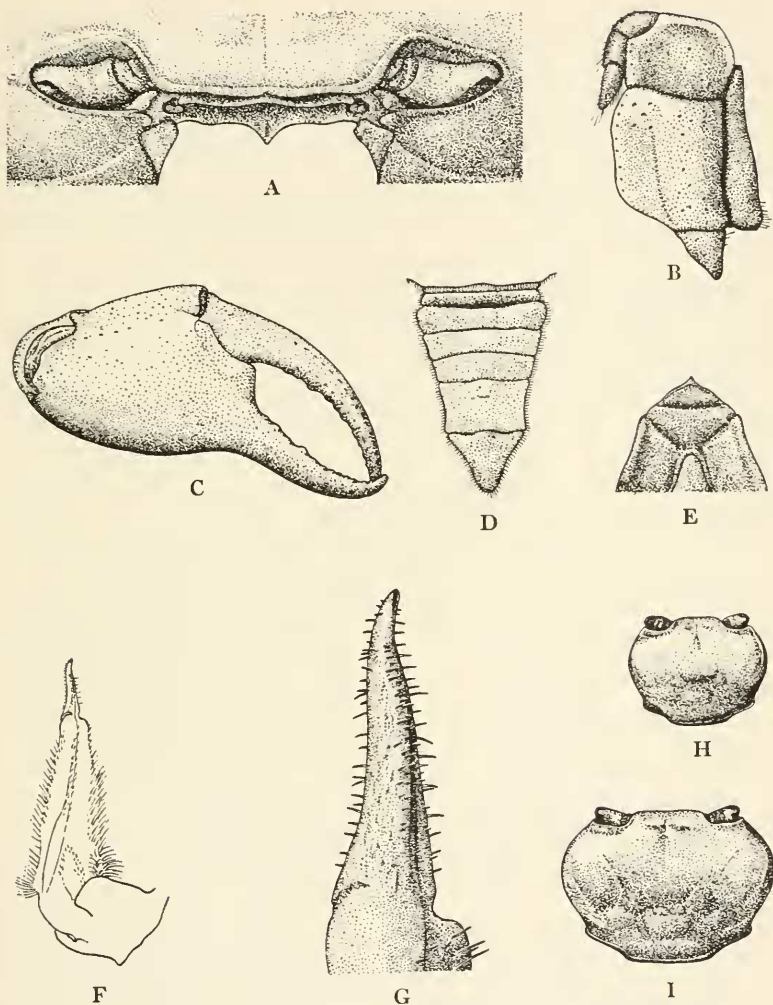


Fig. 7. *Potamon (Geothelphusa) idjwiensis*; A, fronto-orbital region of holotype, $\times 1.4$; B, outer maxilliped of holotype, $\times 3.4$; C, larger chela of holotype, $\times 1.4$; D, abdomen of holotype, $\times 1.4$; E, anterior portion of sternum of holotype, $\times 1.4$; F, posterior view of first right abdominal appendage of male paratype, $\times 3.4$; G, posterior view of tip of same appendage, $\times 17$; H, carapace of young paratype (13.8 mm. broad), $\times 1.4$; I, carapace of male paratype (21.0 mm. broad), $\times 1.4$.

shallower. Behind the transverse groove are a pair of similar furrows running from in front of the bases of the chelipeds obliquely back to the ridge bounding the terminal segment of the abdomen; there is a tubercle near the anterior end of each of these oblique grooves. The margin of the sternum at the insertion of the chelipeds is raised to form a broad ridge.

Sixth somite of male abdomen with slightly concave lateral margins; sides of terminal segment more strongly concave. Extremities of first abdominal appendages of male more or less parallel to the midline, curving inwards slightly at the tips.

The following are the most noticeable changes which accompany growth in this species: the carapace becomes broader and extends proportionately farther beyond the antero-lateral line due to the greater inflation of the sub-branchial regions; the antero-lateral line becomes less and less distinct; the carapace becomes slightly more convex antero-posteriorly, but the edge of the front is concealed from dorsal view even in the young; and the eyes decrease in size. Young specimens may be distinguished from the two other Idjwi Island species of the subgenus *Geothelphusa* by the fact that the front is evenly convex in dorsal view — not bilobed.

Measurements. Male holotype, length of carapace 25.8 mm., breadth 37.5 mm.; ovigerous female, length of carapace 22.8 mm., breadth 32.0 mm. Old males in which the fingers are widely gaping have the carapace from 34.1 to 38.7 mm. broad. In females, the abdomen becomes broadened for the reception of the eggs when the carapace is about 25 mm. broad and ovigerous specimens have the carapace from 27.7 to 36.2 mm. broad; the specimen carrying young beneath the abdomen has a carapace breadth of 30.8 mm.

This species agrees very closely with the original description of *P. neumanni*, but the figures of the cotype of that species given by de Man (1914) leaves little doubt that it is not the same species. *P. idjwiensis* has the carapace broader, protruding farther beyond the antero-lateral line, the front curved downward more strongly so that the edge is hidden from dorsal view, the sub-hepatic and sub-branchial regions are less areolated, the terminal segment of the male abdomen is more concave along the lateral margins and the larger chela of the male is higher in proportion to its length.

DECKENIA MITIS Hilgendorf

Deckenia mitis Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 24, fig. 8.

Deckenia mitis Rathbun, 1905, pl. 21, fig. 7; 1906, p. 71, text-fig. 123.

Deckenia imitatrix, var. *mitis* Bouvier, 1921, p. 57.

Deckenia mitis Rathbun, 1921, p. 434, text-fig. 16, pl. 34.

Deckenia mitis Colosi, 1924, p. 19.

Deckenia mitis Balss, 1929b, p. 353.

Deckenia mitis Rathbun, 1933, p. 259.

1 ♂ 1 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11236) Siga Caves, near Tanga, Tanganyika Territory. vi. 39.

Type localities. Wembere Steppe (north of Tabora) and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, and Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

GRAPSIDAE

GRAPSUS STRIGOSUS (Herbst)

Cancer strigosus Herbst, 1799, Krabben u. Krebse, Bd. 3, Hft. 1, p. 55, pl. 47, fig. 7.

Grapsus strigosus Tesch, 1918, Siboga-Exped., Monogr. 39^e, p. 71, pl. 4, figs. 1 and 4.

2 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11237) Mikindani, Tanganyika Territory. iii. 39.

SESARMA (SESARMA) MEINERTI de Man

Sesarma meinerti de Man, 1887, Zool. Jahrb., Bd. 2, pp. 648 and 668.

Sesarma (Sesarma) meinerti Tesch, 1917, Zool. Med. Mus. Leiden, Deel 3, pp. 171 and 246.

Sesarma meinerti Cott, 1930, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, for 1929, pp. 679-692, 4 text-figs., 1 col. pl.

Sesarma (Sesarma) meinerti Miyake, 1938, Annot. Zool. japon., p. 108.

3 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11238) Mbanja, near Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. iv. 39.

A chela taken from the stomach of a crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) captured at Mbanja has been identified as belonging to this species. Mr. Loveridge informs me that the stomach of this crocodile was filled with the remains of this crab.

OCYPODIDAE

OCYPODE CERATOPHTHALMA (Pallas)

Cancer ceratophthalmus Pallas, 1772, Specilegia Zool., **9**, p. 83, pl. 5, figs. 7-8.
Ocypoda ceratophthalma Cott, 1930, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, for 1929, pp. 755-765, 1 text-fig., 1 pl.

2 ♂ 2 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11240) Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. 31. v. 39.

All of these specimens are small and the prolongation of the eye-stalk is as yet little more than an acute tubercle.

OCYPODE KÜHLII de Haan

Ocypode (Ocypode) kuhlii de Haan, 1835, Fauna Japon. Crust., p. 58.
Ocypode kuhlii Rathbun, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **79**, no. 2, p. 26.

3 ♂ 2 ♀ (M. C. Z. 11241) Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. 31. v. — 4. vi. 39.

UCA ANNULIPES (H. Milne Edwards)

Gelasimus annulipes H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist. Nat. Crust., **2**, p. 55, pl. 18, figs. 10-13.
Gelasimus annulipes Alcock, 1900, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, **69**, pt. 2, no. 3, p. 353.

2 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11242) Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. 31. v. 39.

UCA INVERSA (Hoffmann)

Gelasimus inversus Hoffmann, 1874, Crust. Echinod. Madagascar, p. 19, pl. 4, figs. 23-26.
Uca inversa Rathbun, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **79**, no. 2, p. 27.

1 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11243) Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. 31. v. 39.

UCA MARIONIS (Desmarest)

Gelasimus Marionis Desmarest, 1825, Consid. Gen. Crust., p. 124, pl. 13, fig. 1.
Uca marionis McNeill, 1920, Rec. Austr. Mus., **13**, p. 105, pl. 19, text-figs. 1-5.

3 ♂ (M. C. Z. 11244) Lindi, Tanganyika Territory. 31. v. 39.

All three of these specimens belong to the variety *nitida* of Dana.

List of African Fresh-water Crabs (Potamonidae)

Known up to January 1, 1938

In the following list the subgenus has been omitted except in the synonymies. Although the definitions of the subgenera as generally recognized may be open to question, there is little doubt that subgenera of some sort are useful in clarifying the relationships of the Potamonidae; but, since several species have been referred to more than one subgenus by different authors and since this list makes no attempts to solve such problems except when material of a particular species is at hand, it is hoped that less confusion will result from retaining the subgenera only in the synonymy than by arbitrarily choosing one of the two or three that may have been employed by previous authors. For much the same reason, all forms are treated as full species even though they were described or subsequently referred to as subspecies or varieties. The state of our knowledge of specific relationships is so incomplete at present that a form now considered a subspecies may eventually be given full specific rank, while the species to which it was thought to be closely related may become a subspecies or variety of some entirely different form.

The original plan for this list called for the inclusion of the known range of each species, but it soon became apparent that the task of checking all of the localities was hardly worth-while when one considered the many inaccuracies unavoidably introduced into the results through the numerous misidentifications in the literature. In order to furnish some idea of the region in which each species is found and to aid future collectors in obtaining desirable topotypic material, the type locality has been noted wherever possible. I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank Mr. A. Loveridge and Dr. J. C. Bequaert for their able assistance in checking many of these localities.

Although many workers since the publication of Miss Rathbun's monograph have considered *Potamon* a neuter noun, it is here considered masculine. In its original spelling the word must have been derived from *ποταμων*, a masculine proper noun, even though its connotation must remain obscure.

The references given below include, in addition to the original one, only those which have appeared since Miss Rathbun's monograph (1904-1906); all other earlier references may be obtained from that work.

POTAMONIDAE

POTAMONINAE

POTAMON

POTAMON AFRICANUS (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa africana A. Milne Edwards, 1869, p. 186, pl. 11, figs. 2, 2a.

Potamon (Potamonautes) africanus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 16, fig. 6; 1905, p. 188, text-fig. 47.

Potamon (Potamonautes) africanum Colosi, 1920, p. 34.

Potamon (Potamonautes) africanum Colosi, 1924, p. 21, text-fig. 16.

Potamon (Potamonautes) africanum Roux, 1927, p. 237.

Potamonautes africanus Balss, 1929a, p. 124, text-figs. 5-7.

Potamonautes africanus Balss, 1936, p. 166.

Type locality. Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON ALLUAUDI Bouvier

Potamon (Potamonautes) Alluaudi Bouvier, 1921, p. 46, text-figs. 1-3.

Type locality. Amboni River (alt. 1,800 m.), western part of Mt. Kenya, Kenya Colony.

This species is considered a synonym of *P. neumanni* by Balss (1929b).

POTAMON ALOYSII-SABAUDIAE Nobili

See page 190.

POTAMON AMALERENSIS Rathbun

Text-figure 8

Potamon (Geothelphusa) amalerensis Rathbun, 1935, p. 25, pl. 2.

Type locality. Amaler River (5,000 ft.), Mt. Debasien, Uganda.

POTAMON AMBIGUUS Rathbun

Thelphusa Hilgendorfi Hilgendorff, 1898, p. 9, pl., fig. 3. Not *T. hilgendorfi* Pfeffer (1889).

Potamon (Potamonautes) ambiguus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 7; 1905, p. 171.

Potamon (Potamonautes) ambiguus Lenz, 1910b, p. 121. (These specimens should be referred to *P. dybowskii* according to Balss (1929b).)

Miss Rathbun's original specimens came from the Lumi (Loumi) River, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory, and Bura (Boura) in the Taita Mountains and Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

Bouvier (1921), after comparing the types of *P. ambiguus* with a figure of the type of *P. johnstoni*, concluded that this is a synonym of the latter species and Balss (1929b) has concurred in this.

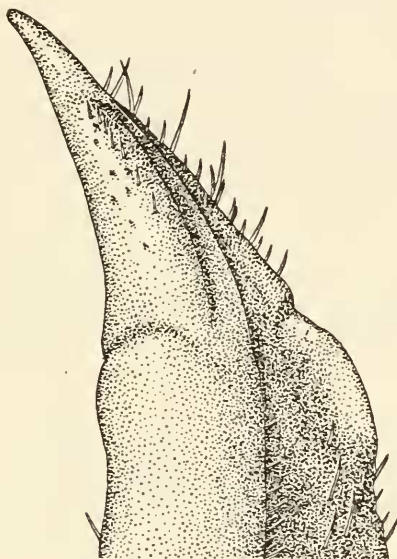


Fig. 8. *Potamon (Geothelphusa) amalerensis*. Posterior view of tip of first abdominal appendage of male holotype. x 40.

POTAMON ANCHIETAE (Capello)

Telphusa Anchietae Capello, 1871, p. 132, pl. 2, fig. 11.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Anchietae Rathbun, 1905, p. 166.

Potamon (Potamonautes) anchietae Sandler, 1912, p. 199.

Potamonautes anchietae Balss, 1929a, p. 117.

Capello's original specimens came from Dondo, Pungo-Andongo and Ambaca, Angola.

Doflein (1904) and Colosi (1920 & 1924) considered this species synonymous with *P. perlatus*, but Balss (1929a) retains it as a distinct species and synonymizes *P. regnieri* with it.

POTAMON ANKARAHARAE Nobili

Potamon (Geothelphusa) ankaraharae Nobili, 1906a, p. 1, text-figs. A-C.

Parathelphusa (Barythelphusa) Ankaraharae Colosi, 1920, p. 22.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) ankaraharae Balss, 1929b, p. 356.

Type locality. "Ankarahara", Madagascar.

P. methueni is a synonym of this species according to Colosi (1920) and Balss (1929b).

POTAMON ANTHEUS Colosi

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Antheus Colosi, 1920, p. 35.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Anteus Colosi, 1924, p. 17, text-fig. 12, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Geothelphusa antheus Balss, 1929b, p. 351, text-fig. 1.

Type locality. Southwestern Ethiopia.

POTAMON ANTONGILENSIS Rathbun

Potamon (Parathelphusa) antongilensis Rathbun, 1905, p. 265, pl. 14, fig. 5.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) antongilensis Balss, 1929b, p. 355, text-fig. 2.

Type locality. Antongil Bay, Madagascar.

POTAMON AUBRYI (H. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Aubryi H. Milne Edwards, 1853, p. 210.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Aubryi Rathbun, 1904, pl. 17, figs 3, 4 & 7; 1905, p. 191.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Aubryi Doflein, 1904, p. 105.

Potamonautes aubryi Stebbing, 1910, p. 294.

Potamonautes aubryi Balss, 1914a, p. 104.

Potamonautes aubryi Balss, 1914b, p. 405.

Potamon (Potamonautes) aubryi Roux, 1927, p. 237.

Potamonautes aubryi Balss, 1929a, p. 122, text-figs. 2-3.

Type locality. Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON BALLAYI (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Ballayi A. Milne Edwards, 1886, p. 149.

Potamon (Potamon) Ballayi Rathbun, 1904, p. 294, pl. 12, fig. 9.

Potamon (Potamon) ballayi Rathbun, 1921, p. 419, text-fig. 10, pls. 27 and 28, fig. 1.

Potamonautes ballayi Balss, 1936, p. 174, text-fig. 9-13.

Type locality. Nganchu ("Ngancin"), French Congo.

POTAMON BAYONIANUS (Capello)

Telphusa Bayoniana Capello, 1864, p. 2, pl., fig. 3.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Bayonianus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 15, fig. 1; 1905, p. 178.

Potamonautes bayonianus Balss, 1922, p. 72.

Type locality. Duque de Bragança district, Angola.

POTAMON BERARDI (Audouin)

Potamons or *crabes fluviatiles* Savigny, 1817, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Thelphusa Berardi Audouin, 1826, p. 82.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Berardi Rathbun, 1904, pl. 18, figs. 3 & 10; 1905, p. 203.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Berardi Lenz, 1910b, p. 124. (These specimens are *P. emini* according to Balss, 1929b, p. 345.)

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Berardi de Man, 1914, p. 126, pl. 2, figs. 3-3a.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Berardi Colosi, 1919, p. 50.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Berardi Colosi, 1920, p. 34.

Geothelphusa berardi Balss, 1929b, p. 350.

Potamon berardi Flower, 1931, p. 732.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) berardi Rathbun, 1935, p. 124.

Type locality. Egypt.

POTAMON BIBALLENSIS Rathbun

Telphusa Anchietae var. ? Capello, 1871, p. 132, pl. 2, fig. 11a.

Potamon (Potamonautes) biballensis Rathbun, 1905, p. 176.

Potamonautes biballensis Balss, 1936, p. 169, text-figs. 4-5.

Type locality. Biballa, Angola.

POTAMON BIPARTITUS (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa bipartita Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 15.

Potamon (Potamonautes) bipartitus Rathbun, 1905, p. 174.

Hilgendorf's original specimens came from the Belgian Congo at Alibuaki, west of the Issango River; Ali stream, Undussuma district; Bundeke; and Koganos.

POTAMON BOMBETOKENSIS Rathbun

Potamon (Potamon) bombetokensis Rathbun, 1904, p. 298, text-fig. 30, pl. 12, fig. 6.

Potamon (Potamon) bombetokensis Balss, 1929b, p. 354.

Type locality. Near "Bombetok", Madagascar.

POTAMON BOTTEGOI de Man

Potamon (Potamonautes) Bottegoi de Man, 1898, p. 262, pl. 3.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Bottegoi Rathbun, 1905, p. 180.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Bottegoi Colosi, 1925, p. 2.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Bottegoi Parisi, 1925, p. 98.

Potamon (Potamonautes) bottegoi Rathbun, 1933, p. 258.

Potamon (Potamonautes) bottegoi Rathbun, 1935, p. 26.

Type locality. "Matagoi Bool", between Brava and Lugh, Italian Somaliland.

Comparison of a male specimen of *P. obesus* from Zanzibar, the type locality of that species, with the several specimens from Kenya and Uganda identified as *P. bottegoi* by Miss Rathbun leads me to agree with Balss (1929b) that this species should be synonymized with *P. obesus*.

POTAMON BOUVIERI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamon) Bouvieri Rathbun, 1904, p. 293, pl. 12, fig. 5.

Type locality. "Pools of Velantanguel, Southarkot", India. Also taken at Mauritius.

POTAMON CALCARATUS Gordon

Potamon (Potamonautes) calcaratum Gordon, 1929, p. 405, text-figs. 1-5.

Type locality. Charre and Caia, Lower Zambezi Valley, Mozambique.

POTAMON CAMPI (Rathbun)

Parathelphusa campi Rathbun, 1894, p. 25.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Campi Rathbun, 1905, p. 256, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Campi Lenz, 1912, p. 7.

Potamonautes campi Balss, 1936, p. 186, text-fig. 22 (map).

Type locality. Stanley Pool, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON CAPELLOANUS Rathbun

Telphusa Bayoniana var. *a* Capello, 1871, p. 131, pl. 2, fig. 10.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Capelloanus Rathbun, 1905, p. 179.

Capello's original specimens were found at Kakonda ("Caconda") and Huilla, Angola.

POTAMON CHAPERI (A. Milne Edwards)

Parathelphusa Chaperi A. Milne Edwards, 1887, p. 144, pl. 8, fig. 4.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Chaperi Rathbun, 1905, p. 262, pl. 14, fig. 6.

Type locality. Assini, Ivory Coast.

POTAMON CHAVANESII (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Chavanesii A. Milne Edwards, 1886, p. 150.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Chavanesii Rathbun, 1905, p. 232, pl. 13, fig. 1.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) chavanesii Sendler, 1912, p. 200.

Potamonautes chavanesii Balss, 1929a, p. 127.

Type locality. Franceville Lake, Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON CONGOËNSIS Rathbun

Potamon (Geothelphusa) congoënsis Rathbun, 1921, p. 422, text-fig. 11, pls. 28, fig. 3, and 29.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) congoensis Parisi, 1925, p. 97.

Geothelphusa congoensis Balss, 1936, p. 192, text-fig. 27 (map).

Type locality. Nepoko River, above Gamangui, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON DECAZEI (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Decazei A. Milne Edwards, 1886, p. 150.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Decazei Rathbun, 1904, pl. 16, fig. 3; 1905, p. 197.

Potamon (Potamonautes) decazei Sendler, 1912, p. 200.

Potamonautes Decazei Balss, 1914a, p. 103.

Potamonautes decazei Balss, 1914b, p. 405. (Part of these specimens were later referred by Balss (1929a) to *P. pobeguini*).

Potamonautes decazei Balss, 1929a, p. 118, pl., fig. 2.

Type locality. Franceville (Alima River), Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON DEPRESSUS (Krauss)

Thelphusa depressa Krauss, 1843, p. 38, pl. 2, figs. 4-4c.

Potamon (Potamonautes) depressus Rathbun, 1905, p. 169.

Potamonautes depressus Stebbing, 1910, p. 294.

Potamon (Potamonautes) depressus Lenz, 1912, p. 7.

Potamonautes depressus Barnard, 1935, p. 484.

Type locality. Near Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

POTAMON DIDIERI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) Didieri Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 9; 1905, p. 170.

Potamon (Potamonautes) didieri Sendler, 1912, p. 198.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Didieri Colosi, 1924, p. 5.

Potamonautes emini didieri Balss, 1929b, p. 246.

Potamon (Potamonautes) didieri Rathbun, 1935, p. 26.

Type locality. "Le Kibali (embouchure), 1015 mètres d'altitude; L. Didier, 1903, Mission du Bourg de Bozas." I have been unable to check this locality; it probably refers to an Ethiopian locality since I doubt that Didier collected in the Belgian Congo near the mouth of the Kibali River.

POTAMON DUBIUS (Capello)

Telphusa dubia Capello, 1873, p. 254, pl. 1, figs. 1-2.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubius Rathbun, 1905, p. 179.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubius Colosi, 1918, p. 106.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubium Colosi, 1919, p. 51.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubium Colosi, 1920, p. 32.

Potamonautes dubius Balss, 1922, p. 71.

Type locality. Kunene (Cunene) River, interior of Mossamedes, Angola.

POTAMON DYBOWSKII Rathbun

See page 187.

POTAMON ECORSSEI (Marchand)

Potamon (Potamonautes) Ecorseii Marchand, 1902, p. 334, pl. 13, figs. 2 and 6

Potamon (Potamonautes) Ecorseii Rathbun, 1905, p. 180.

Potamon (Potamonautes) ecorseii Roux, 1935a, p. 32.

Type locality. Lake Télé, west of Timbuktu, French Sudan.

POTAMON EDULIS (Latreille)

Potamophilus edulis Latreille, 1818, pl. 297, fig. 4.

Potamon (Potamon) edulis Rathbun, 1904, p. 254, pl. 9, fig. 1.

Potamon (Potamon) edule var. *africanum* Colosi, 1920, p. 31.

Type locality. ?.

POTAMON EMINI (Hilgendorf)

See page 193.

POTAMON FARADJENSIS Rathbun

Potamon (*Acanthothelphusa*) *faradjensis* Rathbun, 1921, p. 428, text-fig. 13, pl. 31.

Potamonautes faradjensis Balss, 1929a, p. 126, text-fig. 8.

Potamonautes faradjensis Balss, 1936, p. 166, fig. 1 (map).

Type locality. Dungu River at Faradje, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON FLOWERI de Man

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *Floweri* de Man, 1901, p. 94, pl. 10.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *Floweri* Rathbun, 1904, pl. 17, figs. 2 and 6; 1905, p. 193.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *floweri* Rathbun, 1921, p. 406, text-fig. 6, pl. 20, fig. 2.

Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *Floweri* Parisi, 1925, p. 99.

Potamonautes floweri Balss, 1929b, p. 347.

Potamon floweri Flower, 1931.

Potamonautes floweri Balss, 1936, p. 171, text-fig. 6 (map).

Type locality. Bahr el Gebel, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

POTAMON GOUDOTI (H. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Goudoti H. Milne Edwards, 1853, p. 212.

Potamon (*Potamon*) *Goudoti* Rathbun, 1904, p. 305, pl. 13, fig. 10.

Potamon Goudoti Lenz, 1910a, p. 557.

Potamon (*Potamon*) *goudoti* Calman, 1913, p. 920.

Potamon (*Potamon*) *goudoti* Balss, 1929b, p. 920.

Type locality. Madagascar.

POTAMON GRANDIDIERI Rathbun

Potamon (*Potamon*) *Grandidieri* Rathbun, 1904, p. 298, pl. 12, fig. 11.

Type locality. Near "Bombetok", Madagascar.

POTAMON GRANULATA (Balss)

Potamonautes decazei granulata Balss, 1929a, p. 119.

The original specimens were taken at Misahöhe and Bismarckburg, Togo.

POTAMON GRANVIKI Colosi

Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *Granviki* Colosi, 1924, p. 16, text-fig. 11, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Type locality. Mount Elgon, Uganda (7,000 feet).

Balss (1929b) and Roux (1935) consider this species a synonym of *P. loveni*.

POTAMON HARVARDI Rathbun

Text-figure 9.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) harvardi Rathbun, 1935, p. 23, pl. 1.

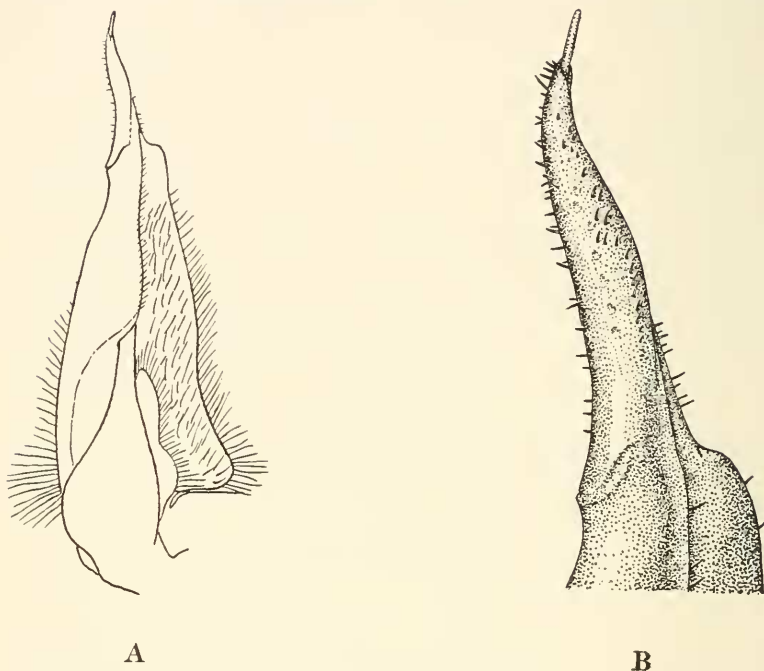


Fig. 9. *Potamon (Geothelphusa) harvardi*. A, posterior view of first and second right abdominal appendages of male holotype, $\times 6.9$; B, posterior view of tips of same appendages, $\times 21.4$.

Type locality. Sipi (6,500 feet), western part of Mount Elgon, Uganda.

Only in the holotype does the second abdominal appendage run up through the first; in all other males these two appendages are quite separate from one another.

POTAMON HILGENDORFI (Pfeffer)

See page 186.

POTAMON HUMBLLOTI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamon) Humbloti Rathbun, 1904, p. 297, pl. 12, fig. 10.

Type locality. Madagascar.

POTAMON IDJWIENSIS Chace

See page 197.

POTAMON IGNESTII Parisi

Potamon (Geotelphusa) Ignestii Parisi, 1923, p. 332, text-fig. 1, pl. 8.

Potamon (Geotelphusa) Ignestii Parisi, 1925, p. 98.

Type locality. Gondar, from stream emptying into Lake Tana, Ethiopia.

POTAMON INFLATUS (H. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa inflata H. Milne Edwards, 1853, p. 210.

Potamon (Potamonautes) inflatus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 15, fig. 2; 1905, p. 174.

Potamon (Potamonautes) inflatus Cunningham, 1907, p. 259.

Potamonautes inflatus Stebbing, 1910, p. 294.

Potamonautes inflatus Barnard, 1935, p. 484.

Type locality. Durban (Port Natal), Natal.

POTAMON INFRAVALLATUS (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa infravallata Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 12, pl., figs. 2, 2a.

Potamon (Potamonautes) infravallatus Rathbun, 1905, p. 174.

Hilgendorf's specimens came from Buloa and Derema in the Usambara Mts., Tanganyika Territory.

POTAMON JALLAE (Nobili)

Thelphusa dubia var. *Jallae* Nobili, 1896.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubius Jallae Rathbun, 1904, pl. 15, fig. 6; 1905, p. 179.

Potamonautes dubius jallae, Balss, 1922, p. 72.

Potamon (Potamonautes) dubium Jallae Colosi, 1924, p. 4, text-fig. 2.

Potamonautes dubius var. *jallae* Barnard, 1935, p. 486, text-figs. 1 (k-l).

Potamonautes dubius jallae Balss, 1936, p. 177, text-figs. 14-16.

Type locality. Kazungula, Northern Rhodesia.

POTAMON JEANNELI Bouvier

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Jeanneli Bouvier, 1921, p. 51, text-figs. 5 and 6.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Jeanneli Colosi, 1924, p. 15, text-fig. 10.

Type locality. Mount Kenya (2,700 meters), Kenya Colony.

POTAMON JOHNSTONI (Miers)

Thelphusa depressa var. *johnstoni* Miers, 1885, p. 237.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Rathbun, 1905, p. 170.

Potamon (Potamonautes) johnstoni Calman, 1909, p. 51, text-figs. 9-12. (The Ruwenzori specimens are *P. aloysii-sabaudiae*; see page 190.)

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Sjöstedt, 1910, p. 1.

Potamon (Potamonautes) johnstoni Lönnberg and Budde-Lund, 1912, p. 1.

Potamon (Potamonautes) johnstoni ? Sandler, 1912, p. 198.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Colosi, 1920, p. 32. (These specimens should be referred to *P. aloysii-sabaudiae*; see page 190.)

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Bouvier, 1921, p. 44.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Johnstoni Colosi, 1924, p. 21, text-fig. 15. (These specimens should be referred to *P. aloysii-sabaudiae*; see page 190.)

Potamonautes johnstoni Balss, 1929b, p. 343.

Potamonautes johnstoni Balss, 1936, p. 180, text-fig. 17.

Potamonautes johnstoni (f. typica) Pesta, 1937, p. 157.

Type locality. Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Bouvier (1921) refers *P. ambiguus* to this species; Balss (1929b) concurs in this and adds *P. infravallatus* and *P. reichardi*; and the same author (1936) considers *P. usambarae* a synonym. See page 189 for remarks on the latter species. *P. aloysii-sabaudiae* is also considered synonymous by Colosi (1920 and 1924) and Balss (1929b) on the basis of Calman's discussion; this matter is discussed above on page 190. It is difficult to determine whether the specimens identified as *P. johnstoni* by Lönnberg and Budde-Lund and by Sandler really belong to this species, but I believe that the other references (with the possible exception of some of the specimens listed by Balss (1929b)) are correct unless otherwise noted.

POTAMON LAETABILIS de Man

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni var. *laetabilis* de Man, 1914, p. 122, pl. 2, figs. 1-1b.

Potamonautes emini laetabilis Balss, 1929b, p. 346.

Type locality. Let Marefia, Choa ("Schoa"), Ethiopia.

POTAMON LANGI Rathbun

Potamon (Acanthothelphusa) langi Rathbun, 1921, p. 430, text-fig. 14, pl. 32.

Potamonautes langi Balss, 1936, p. 189, text-fig. 25 (map).

Type locality. Congo River at Stanleyville, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON LATIDACTYLUS de Man

Telphusa africana de Man, 1881, p. 121. Not *Thelphusa africana* A. Milne Edwards, 1869.

Potamon (Potamonautes) latidactylum de Man, 1903, p. 41, pl. 9, figs. 1-6.

Potamon (Potamonautes) latidactylus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 16, fig. 7; 1905, p. 190.

Potamonautes latidactylus Balss, 1914b, p. 405.

Potamon (Potamonautes) latidactylum Colosi, 1924, p. 12, text-fig. 8.

Potamon (Potamonautes) latidactylus Roux, 1935a, p. 31.

Type locality. Prah River, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

POTAMON LINDBLOMI Colosi

Potamon (Potamonautes) Lindblomi Colosi, 1924, p. 5, text-fig. 3, pl. 1, fig. 2.

Type locality. Machako's, southeast of Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

POTAMON LIRRANGENSIS Rathbun

See page 188.

POTAMON LONGIMERUS Roux

Potamon (Geotelphusa) Loveni longimerus Roux, 1935, p. 244, text-figs. 1-3.

Type locality. Mount Elgon (3,900 to 4,000 meters), Kenya Colony.

POTAMON LOVÉNI Colosi

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Lovéni Colosi, 1924, p. 13, text-fig. 9, p. 1, fig. 4.

Geotelphusa loveni Balss, 1929b, p. 351.

Potamon (Geotelphusa) Loveni Roux, 1935, p. 243.

Type locality. Mount Elgon, Uganda.

P. granviki is a synonym of this species according to Balss (1929b) and Roux (1935).

POTAMON LOVERIDGEI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) loveridgei Rathbun, 1933, p. 251, pl. 1, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Type locality. Luiche River, Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

P. stappersi is a synonym of this species.

POTAMON LUEBOENSIS Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) lueboensis Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 2; 1905, p. 166.
Potamonautes lueboensis Balss, 1936, p. 172, text-figs. 7 and 8.

Type locality. Luebo, Belgian Congo.

Colosi (1924) includes this species in the synonymy of *P. perlatum*. Balss (1929a) considered it a synonym of *P. anchietae* but later (1936) decided that it was distinct.

POTAMON MACROPUS Rathbun

See *Cylindrotelphusa macropus* (p. 226).

POTAMON MADAGASCARIENSIS (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa madagascariensis A. Milne Edwards, 1872, p. 1.

Potamon (Potamon) madagascariensis Rathbun, 1904, p. 264, pl. 9, fig. 7.

Potamon madagascariensis Lenz, 1910a, p. 557.

Potamon (Potamon) madagascariense Calman, 1913, p. 916.

Potamon (Potamon) madagascariensis Balss, 1929b, p. 354.

Type locality. On route between "Bombetok" and Antananarivo (Tananarive), Madagascar.

P. pittarellii was considered a synonym of this species by Balss (1929b), but later (1934) he decided the two were distinct.

POTAMON MARCHEI Rathbun

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Marchei Rathbun, 1902, p. 187.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Marchei Rathbun, 1905, p. 264, text-fig. 70, pl. 14, fig. 4.

Type locality. Samkita, Ogowe River, Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON MARGARITARIUS (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa maragaritaria A. Milne Edwards, 1869, p. 185, pl. 9, figs. 4-4b.

Potamon (Potamonautes) margaritarius Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 10; 1905, p. 168, text-fig. 41.

Thelphusa margaritaria Osorio, 1905, p. 149.

Potamonautes margaritarius Balss, 1914a, p. 102.

Potamon (Potamonautes) margaritarius de Man, 1914, p. 135.

Type locality. St. Thomas Island, west of Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON METHUENI Calman

Potamon (Potamon) methueni Calman, 1913, p. 920, pl. 91.

Type locality. "Imerimandrosa", Madagascar.

This species is a synonym of *P. ankaraharae* according to Colosi (1920) and Balss (1929b).

POTAMON MONODI (Balss)

Potamonautes aubryi monodi Balss, 1929a, p. 123, text-fig. 4.

The original specimens were taken at the following localities in Gabon, French Congo: Garua, between Tschamba and Laro, Satsche, Benue and Moba.

POTAMON MROGOROENSIS (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa mrogoroensis Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 10.

Potamon (Potamonautes) mrogoroensis Rathbun, 1905, p. 173.

Type locality. Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory.

This species is a synonym of *P. hilgendorfi* according to Balss (1929b).

POTAMON MUTANDENSIS Chace

See page 194.

POTAMON NEUMANNI (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa neumanni Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 18, pl., fig. 6.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni Rathbun, 1905, p. 210.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni de Man, 1914, p. 122, pl. 2, figs. 2-2b.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni Colosi, 1920, p. 34.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni Colosi, 1924, p. 18, text-fig. 13, pl. 1, fig. 7.

Geothelphusa neumanni Balss, 1929b, p. 350.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Neumanni Roux, 1935, p. 246.

Type locality. Ngare Rongai ("Ngare Longai"), Kenya Colony.

P. alluaudi is a synonym of this species according to Balss (1929b).

POTAMON NIGRENSIS Rathbun

Potamon (Potamon) nigrens Rathbun, 1904, p. 295, pl. 12, fig. 8.

Potamonautes nigrens Balss, 1936, p. 200.

Type locality. Niger River between Timbuktu and Say, French Sudan.

POTAMON NILOTICUS (H. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa nilotica H. Milne Edwards, 1837, p. 12.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) niloticus Rathbun, 1905, p. 263, pl. 14, fig. 15.

Parathelphusa nilotica Nobili, 1906b, p. 1.

Parathelphusa nilotica Nobili, 1909, p. 357.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) niloticus Lenz, 1912, p. 3.

Potamon (Acanthothelphusa) niloticum Colosi, 1919, p. 52.

Potamon (Acanthothelphusa) niloticum Colosi, 1920, p. 27.

Potamon (Potamonautes) niloticum Colosi, 1924, p. 12, text-fig. 7.

Potamonautes niloticus Balss, 1929b, p. 348.

Potamon nilotica Flower, 1931, p. 733.

Potamon (Acanthothelphusa) niloticus Rathbun, 1933, p. 258.

Potamon (Acanthothelphusa) niloticus Rathbun, 1935, p. 25.

Type locality. Nile River.

POTAMON OBESUS (A. Milne Edwards)

See page 190.

POTAMON ODHNERI Colosi

Potamon (Potamonautes) perlatum Colosi, 1920, p. 33.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Odhneri Colosi, 1924, p. 7, text-fig. 4, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Type locality. Limuru, Kenya Colony.

POTAMON ORBITOSPINUS Cunnington

Potamon (Potamonautes) orbitospinus Cunnington, 1907, p. 259, pl. 16, fig. 1.

Potamonautes orbitospinus Balss, 1929b, p. 349.

Potamonautes orbitospinus Balss, 1936, p. 182, text-fig. 18.

Cunnington's specimens were taken along the western shore of Lake Nyasa.

POTAMON PAECILEI (A. Milne Edwards)

Thelphusa Paecilei A. Milne Edwards, 1886, p. 149.

Potamon (Parathelphusa) Paecilei Rathbun, 1904, pl. 17, fig. 5; 1905, p. 257, text-fig. 67.

Type locality. Alima River, Ubangi-Shari Province, French Congo.

POTAMON PELII (Herklots)

Thelphusa Pelii Herklots, 1861, p. 13.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Pelii Rathbun, 1905, p. 193.

Potamon (Potamonautes) pelii Sendler, 1912, p. 198.

Type locality. Elmina ("St. George del Mina"), Gold Coast.

POTAMON PERLATUS (H. Milne Edwards)

- Thelphusa perlata* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, p. 13.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatus* Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 4; 1905, p. 163.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatum* Doflein, 1904, p. 105.
Thelphusa perlata Osorio, 1905, p. 149.
Potamonautes perlatus Stebbing, 1905, p. 33.
Thelphusa perlata Stimpson, 1907, p. 113.
Potamonautes perlatus Stebbing, 1910, p. 293.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatus* Lenz, 1910a, p. 558.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatus* Lenz, 1910b, p. 124.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatum* Colosi, 1920, p. 33. (These specimens were later (1924) made the types of *P. odhneri* by Colosi).
Potamonautes perlatus Balss, 1922, p. 71.
Potamon (*Potamonautes*) *perlatum* Colosi, 1924, p. 2, text-fig. 1.
Potamonautes perlatus Barnard, 1935, p. 482, text-figs. 1a-1b.
Potamonautes perlatus Balss, 1936, p. 184, text-figs. 20 and 21.

Type locality. Cape of Good Hope.

Colosi (1924) included *P. anchietae*, *P. lucboensis*, *P. regnieri*, *P. reichardi* and *P. sidneyi* among the synonyms of this species. *P. anchietae* had previously been synonymized by Doflein (1904) and Colosi (1920). Balss (1929a) followed Colosi in synonymizing *P. lucboensis* but later (1936) considered the latter a distinct species.

POTAMON PERPARVUS Rathbun

- Potamon* (*Geothelphusa*) *perparvus* Rathbun, 1921, p. 425, text-fig. 12, pls. 28, fig. 2, and 30.
Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *perparvus* Rathbun, 1935, p. 24.

Type locality. Stanleyville, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON PERRIERI Rathbun

See *Cylindrotelphusa perrieri* (page 226).

POTAMON PILOSUS (Hilgendorf)

- Telphusa pilosa* Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 19.
Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) *pilosus* Rathbun, 1905, p. 210.
Potamonautes emini var. *pilosus* Balss. 1929b, p. 347.

Type locality. Rain forest near Marangu (at base of Mt. Kilimanjaro), Tanganyika Territory.

POTAMON PITTARELLII Nobili

Potamon (Potamon) Pittarellii, Nobili, 1905, p. 1, text-fig.

Parathelphusa (Oziothelphusa) Pittarellii Colosi, 1920, p. 25.

Potamon pittarellii Balss, 1934, p. 520, pl. 1, fig. 1.

Type locality. Moramanga, Madagascar.

Balss (1929b) considered this a synonym of *P. madagascariensis* but later (1934) retained it as a distinct species

POTAMON PLATYCENTRON (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa platycentron Hilgendorf, 1897, p. 81.

Potamon (Potamonautes) platycentron Rathbun, 1905, p. 173.

Potamonautes platycentron Balss, 1929b, p. 349.

Type locality. Lake Chala ("Tschala"), Kenya Colony.

POTAMON PLATYNOTUS Cunningham

Potamon (Potamonautes) platynotus Cunningham, 1907, p. 264, pl. 17, figs. 1 and 3.

Potamonautes platynotus Balss, 1929b, p. 349.

Potamonautes platynotus Balss, 1936, p. 185.

The original specimens came from Lake Tanganyika.

POTAMON POBEQUINI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) Pobeguini Rathbun, 1904, pl. 16, fig. 8; 1905, p. 195.

Potamonautes pobeguini Stebbing, 1910, p. 295.

Potamonautes pobeguini Balss, 1929a, p. 120, text-fig. 1, pl., fig. 1.

Type locality. Bata (Batah), Gabon, French Congo.

POTAMON POTAMIOS (Olivier)

Cancer potamios Olivier, 1804, p. 240, pl. 30, fig. 2.

Potamon (Potamon) potamios Rathbun, 1904, p. 257, text-fig. 2, pl. 9, fig. 5.

Type locality. ?

POTAMON PSEUDOPERLATUS (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa suprasulcata var. *pseudoperlata* Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 9.

Potamon (Potamonautes) suprasulcatus pseudoperlatus Rathbun, 1905, p. 173.

Type locality. Usambara region, Tanganyika Territory.

POTAMON REGNIERI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) Regnieri Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 3; 1905, p. 168, text-fig. 40.

Type locality. Sanga River, French Congo.

This species was referred to *P. perlatus* by Colosi (1924) and to *P. anchietae* by Balss (1929a).

POTAMON REICHARDI (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa Reichardi Hilgendorf, 1898, p. 13.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Reichardi Rathbun, 1905, p. 166.

Potamonautes reichardi Balss, 1914b, p. 404.

Potamon (Potamonautes) reichardi Rathbun, 1933, p. 254, pl. 3, pl. 4, figs 3 and 4.

Type locality. South of Tabora (?), Tanganyika Territory.

Colosi (1924) synonymized this species with *P. perlatus* and Balss (1929b) referred it to *P. johnstoni*.

POTAMON RODOLPHIANUS Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) rodolphianus Rathbun, 1909, p. 102.

Potamon (Potamonautes) rodolphianus Rathbun, 1922, p. 35, text-fig. 1, pl. C³, figs. 1-3.

Type locality. South of Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

POTAMON ROTHSCHILDI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) Rothschildi Rathbun, 1909, p. 103.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Rothschildi Rathbun, 1922, p. 37, text-fig. 2, pl. C³, figs. 4-9.

Type locality. Kenya Colony.

POTAMON SCHUBOTZI (Balss)

Geotelphusa schubotzi Balss, 1914a, p. 103, figs. 7-12.

Type locality. Duma, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON SIDNEYI Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) Sidneyi Rathbun, 1904, pl. 14, fig. 5; 1905, p. 165, text-fig. 38.

Potamonautes sidneyi Stebbing, 1910, p. 295.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Sidneyi Lenz, 1912, p. 7.

Potamonautes sidneyi Balss, 1922, p. 71

Potamonautes perlatus (sidneyi form) Barnard, 1935, p. 483, text-fig. 1c.

Type locality. Natal.

Colosi (1924) refers this species to *P. perlatus*.

POTAMON SOCOTRENSIS (Hilgendorf)

Telphusa socotrensis Hilgendorf, 1883, p. 171.

Potamon (Geothelphusa) Socotrensis Rathbun, 1905, p. 212.

Potamon socotrense Balss, 1929b, p. 342.

Type locality. Kerignigi, Socotra Island.

POTAMON STANLEYENSIS Rathbun

Text-figure 10

Potamon (Potamonautes) stanleyensis Rathbun, 1921, p. 415, text-fig. 9, pl. 26, figs. 1-2.

Type locality. Affluents of the Chopo (Tshopo) River at Stanleyville, Belgian Congo.

Balss (1936) considers this species synonymous with *P. dybowskii*; for a discussion of this, see remarks above under the latter species (page 187).

POTAMON STAPPERSI (Balss)

Potamonautes johnstoni stappersi Balss, 1936, p. 182, text-figs. 19 and 20.

The original specimens were taken near Lake Tanganyika.

As Balss suggested, this species should be synonymized with *P. loveridgei*; comparison of the first male abdominal appendage of that species with Balss' figures proves the two species to be identical.

POTAMON SUPRASULCATUS (Hilgendorf)

See *P. hilgendorfi* (page 186).

POTAMON UNISULCATUS Rathbun

Potamon (Potamonautes) johnstoni unisulcatus Rathbun, 1933, p. 255, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2 and 4.

Type locality. Bagilo, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

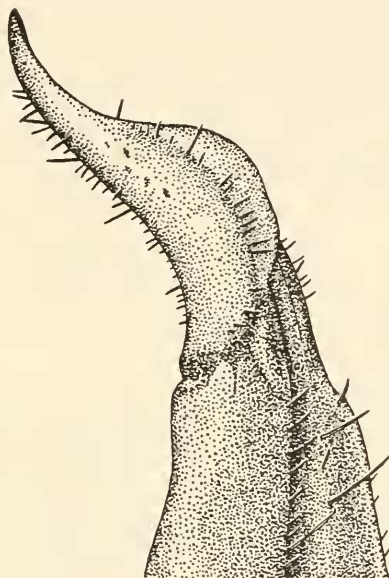


Fig. 10. *Potamon (Potamonautes) stanleyensis*; posterior view of end of first right abdominal appendage of male paratype (carapace breadth 342. mm.) from Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, $\times 25$.

POTAMON USAMBARAE Rathbun

See page 189.

POTAMON VANDENBRANDENI (Balss)

Potamonautes vandenbrandeni Balss, 1936, p. 190, text-fig. 26.

Type locality. Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

POTAMON WALDERI Colosi

Potamon (Potamonautes) Walderi Colosi, 1924, p. 8, text-fig. 5.

Potamonautes Walderi Balss, 1936, p. 167, text-figs. 2 and 3.

Type locality. "Kingoyi", Lower French Congo.

POTAMON WARRENI Calman

Potamon (Potamonautes) warreni Calman, 1918, p. 234.

Potamon (Potamonautes) Warreni Colosi, 1924, p. 9, text-fig. 6, pl. 1, figs. 1-1a.

Potamonautes warreni Barnard, 1935, pp. 483-484, text-figs. 1d-1j.

Type locality. Potchefstroom, Transvaal.

POTAMON, sp. ? Cunningham

Potamon (Potamonautes) sp. ? Cunningham, 1907, p. 262.

Kondowe to Karonga, Nyasaland.

POTAMON, sp. ? Cunningham

Potamon (Potamonautes) sp. ? Cunningham, 1907, p. 266.

Lake Tanganyika.

HYDROTHELPHUSA

HYDROTHELPHUSA AGILIS (A. Milne Edwards)

Hydrothelphusa agilis A. Milne Edwards, 1872, p. 2.

Hydrothelphusa agilis Rathbun, 1905, p. 266, text-fig. 72, pl. 17, fig. 7.

Hydrothelphusa agilis Nobili, 1906b, p. 1.

Hydrothelphusa agilis Calman, 1913, p. 922.

Hydrothelphusa agilis Colosi, 1920, p. 21.

Hydrothelphusa agilis Balss, 1929b, p. 357.

Type locality. Sakaleone River, Madagascar.

PLATYTHELPHUSA

PLATYTHELPHUSA ARMATA A. Milne Edwards

Platythelphusa armata A. Milne Edwards, 1887, p. 147, pl. 9.

Platythelphusa armata Rathbun, 1905, p. 269, pl. 21, fig. 4.

Platythelphusa armata Cunningham, 1907, p. 268, text-fig. 84.

Platythelphusa armata Balss, 1929b, p. 352.

Platythelphusa armata Balss, 1936, p. 196.

Type locality. Lake Tanganyika.

PLATYTHELPHUSA CONCULCATA Cunningham

Platythelphusa conculcata Cunningham, 1907, p. 273, pl. 17, figs. 2 and 4.

Platythelphusa conculcata Balss, 1936, p. 196, text-fig. 29.

Type locality. South end of Lake Tanganyika (10-15 fathoms).

PLATYTHELPHUSA MACULATA (Cunnington)

Limnothelphusa maculata Cunningham, 1899, p. 698, pl. 38.

Limnothelphusa maculata Rathbun, 1905, p. 269.

Platythelphusa maculata Cunningham, 1907, p. 271, pls. 5-6.

Platythelphusa maculata Balss, 1936, p. 196.

Type locality. Kituta Bay, Lake Tanganyika.

ERIMETOPUS

ERIMETOPUS BRAZZAE (A. Milne Edwards)

Telphusa Brazzae A. Milne Edwards, 1886, p. 148.

Erimetopus Brazzae Rathbun, 1905, p. 270, text-fig. 73, pl. 21, fig. 8.

Erimetopus Brazzae Lenz, 1912, p. 9.

Erimetopus Brazzae Colosi, 1920, p. 27.

Erimetopus brazzae Rathbun, 1921, p. 433, text-fig. 15, pl. 33.

Erimetopus brazzae Balss, 1936, p. 195.

Type locality. Nganchu (Ngancin), Belgian Congo.

DECKENIINAE

DECKENIA

DECKENIA ALLUAUDI A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier

Deckenia Alluaudi A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1893, p. 325, pl. 8.

Deckenia Alluaudi Rathbun, 1905, pl. 21, fig. 5; 1906, p. 72, text-fig. 124.

Deckenia alluaudi Borradaile, 1907, p. 63.

Type locality. Praslin Island, Seychelle Islands.

DECKENIA IMITATRIX (Hilgendorf)

- Deckenia imitatrix* Hilgendorf, 1869a, p. 2.
Deckenia imitatrix Rathbun, 1905, pl. 21, fig. 6; 1906, p. 69.
Deckenia imitatrix Colosi, 1918, p. 107.
Deckenia imitatrix Colosi, 1919, p. 53.
Deckenia imitatrix Colosi, 1925, p. 3.
Deckenia imitatrix Parisi, 1925, p. 99.
Deckenia imitatrix Balss, 1929b, p. 353.

Type locality. "Kudiano", Kenya Colony.

DECKENIA MITIS (Hilgendorf)

See page 201.

GECARCINUCINAE

CYLINDROTELPHUSA

CYLINDROTELPHUSA MACROPUS (Rathbun)

- Potamon (Geothelphusa) macropus* Rathbun, 1898, p. 29, pl. 2, figs. 1-4.
Potamon (Geothelphusa) macropus Rathbun, 1904, pl. 18, fig. 1; 1905, p. 221.
Geothelphusa macropus Balss, 1914b, p. 406.
Cylindrotelphusa macropus Rathbun, 1921, p. 385.
Potamon (Geothelphusa) macropus Balss, 1936, p. 200.

Type locality. Mouth of the Mesurado River, Monrovia, Liberia.

CYLINDROTELPHUSA PERRIERI (Rathbun)

- Potamon (Geothelphusa) Perrieri* Rathbun, 1904, pl. 18, fig. 11; 1905, p. 222, text-fig. 53.
Cylindrotelphusa perrieri Rathbun, 1921, pp. 385 and 386.

Type locality. "Congo".

PARATHELPHUSA

PARATHELPHUSA AFZELII Colosi

- Parathelphusa (Barythelphusa) Afzelii* Colosi, 1924, p. 19, text-fig. 14, pl. 1, fig. 8.

Type locality. Sierra Leone. Balss (1936, p. 200) doubts that this locality is correct.

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